

KEYTESVILLE, - MISSOURI.

The warring factions in the Democratic party, of Jackson county, represented by the county committee, held a meeting in Kansas City last Monday and settled their differences to the satisfaction of all concerned. So that it is said "the white-winged dove of peace is hovering over the Democracy, of Kansas City and Jackson county, and harmony with a big H seems assured among the rival factions."

SECRETARY OF STATE OLNEY, through Minister Terrill, has demanded of the Turkish sultan an indemnity of \$100,000 from Turkey for the benefit of the American missionaries, who suffered loss of property in the Kharput outbreaks last November, and also informed the sultan that additional indemnity would be demanded for the benefit of Americans who suffered loss of property at Marash a few weeks later.

St. Louis had a distinguished visitor last Saturday and Sunday in the person of Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court. He was on his way from Texas where he had been to visit a daughter. While in the city he was interviewed by a Republic reporter on several topics. Judge Brewer is an Allison man for president, whose chances for nomination he regards as first-class. He also gave it as his opinion that there would be no war between England and the United States over the Venezuelan question.

ACCORDING to M. Flourine, a former French minister for foreign affairs the French are not well pleased with the conduct of England in the Venezuelan affair. Among other things M. Flourine has this to say: "We French are great advocates of arbitration, and would gladly see it extended to all international disputes. Notably, we believe that difficulties such as may arise between the American republics and European states are all of a nature to be settled by arbitration to the great advantage of the parties interested. To this effect we should like to see a permanent tribunal of arbitration erected."

A LATE telegram from Lansing, Mich., says: "The state grange prospered to an unusual degree last year. Reports submitted to-day show that the membership was increased nearly 2,000, and that there are 13,625 members in good standing in the state. Free silverites won a decisive victory, the report favoring the free coinage of American silver and gold, being adopted by a vote of over six to one. No opposition was expressed to free silver, the opposition being due to the conviction that by the adoption of the report, the grange was violating its constitution by taking action on political questions."

By a vote of 30 to 28 the Republicans in the U. S. senate obtained the right to reorganize the senate. The Populists by their silence gave the chestnut into the hands of the Republicans, at which we are not surprised. Probably it is best that the Republicans have a majority in both houses of congress. If they are disposed to legislate for the good of the country, there will be no surmountable object in their way. It comes from the Populists, which is not probable. If, by their silence, they have assisted the Republicans in getting control of the senate, we see no reason why they should not help them all the way through.

On Saturday night last at Welton, Ill., a town of 500 inhabitants, postmaster Pace shot and instantly killed Dr. Taylor, a prominent physician and a member of the late legislature of Illinois. No one witnessed the tragedy, save the man that shot and the victim. For several years past the two men had been bitter enemies, brought out by the alleged intimacy between Doctor Taylor and Mrs. Pace. It is claimed that Dr. Taylor came to a post-office and demanded some papers that contained damaging testimony against him and Mrs. Pace, under a threat of killing. Pace did not deliver the papers. Pace intended to be hunting for the papers, but procured his revolver instead and used it with deadly effect. The coroner's jury thought the killing was done in self-defense.

Mob Law.

Mobs are becoming entirely too frequent in many parts of the country, and the participants in them are getting off too easily, or are avoiding punishment altogether. It is true it is often the case that their are vexatious delays of the law, whereby many criminals go unwhipped of justice, but that does not justify other persons taking the law into their own hands for the purpose of administering justice.

Within two miles of Lebanon, Ky., on the night of Dec. 28th a relentless mob burned to death a woman, who was in a delicate condition. Her alleged paramour was riddled with bullets before being burned in the house which they were occupying at the time. The affair was the outgrowth of the old story of a faithless wife and revengeful husband. Several months ago a man named Deveres, a middle-aged widower, was accused by Thomas West of criminal intimacy with Mrs. West. After a number of quarrels, West introduced divorce proceedings against his wife, accompanied with the declaration that Deveres must die. The men met at Lebanon and West snapped his revolver at Deveres, whereupon Deveres fired upon West and killed him. Deveres secured bail, and shortly afterward took his two daughters and moved into West's house with Mrs. West, whereupon West's friends swore vengeance, which they obtained by burning the house over the head of the guilty pair.

THE LATE FLOODS.

Distressing accounts of the sufferings of the people along the Osage river continue to come in. The late accounts increase rather than diminish the loss of life and property and consequent suffering. Some six or eight persons were drowned, and much property destroyed. Estimates of property losses reach from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000 consisting of dwellings, stock, grain, lumber and railroad cross-ties. At Bagwell the Missouri Pacific was receiving ties of which a large purchase had been made. The rise was so sudden, the loaded cars could not be moved away, and even with their heavy loads were in danger of being turned over, for the prevention of which ties were piled high up on top of the cars to hold them down. The washing away of ties will result in heavy losses to timber men who are ill able to bear the loss. Many of them, as well as others, are in a suffering condition. Governor Stone has been written to for aid and advice.

Many of the farmers in the overflowed district have been greatly damaged by the washing away of the best of the soil.

The latter part of last week the waters began to recede, and the full amount of damage will not be known until the people get back to their homes again, and make a more accurate estimate of their losses.

SAVED HIS NECK.

For months past the butchers about Union market, in St. Louis, have been annoyed by a thief, who stole blankets from horses, fowls, young pigs, lambs or anything else he could get his hands on from the wagons. Nearly every huckster who visits the market has suffered a loss of some sort. A few days ago this thief stripped the harness from a horse and got away with it. He stole a blanket last Monday morning which led to his capture. He was pretty severely beaten by the mad dened crowd of butchers, then they concluded to hang him. They put a rope around his neck, and drew him off the ground with a pulley used to raise ice into a refrigerator. Fortunately for the thief he had a sharp knife in his pocket with which he cut the rope, and then rushed through the crowd, clearing his way by striking right and left with the knife, and made his escape.

Tax Argentine Republic, through her minister to this country, has asked congress, through Senator Voorhees, to exempt Argentine from the payment of the tariff on wool, which is proposed by the new tariff bill that recently passed the lower house of congress. The minister thinks this would be a good way for us to cultivate closer relations with the South American republics, and also calls attention to the fact that the American Wool-Growers' association does not complain of the tax having been taken off of South American wool, but it is the wool that is shipped from Australia, free of duty, that is objected to.

ONE OF LON V. STEPHENS' SILVER NUGGETS.

It is a habit of the gold-bug press to slander unmercifully the champions of free coinage. Sometimes they wake up the wrong passenger, and wish they hadn't done it. They do not attempt to meet argument with argument, but chiefly with sarcasm and vituperation. Recently the Louisville (Ky.) Times attacked most viciously that fearless advocate of bimetallicism, Mr. Wm. P. St. John, the president of the Metropolitan National bank, of New York City, and was promptly called down in the following letter from him:

"I write to request you to correct the false impression of myself conveyed in your editorial of the 18th instant.

"You designate me as 'the millionaire banker who hoarded \$6,000,000 gold in 1894, knowing he could sell it at a profit when the treasury went on a silver basis, etc. You add that 'Mr. St. John lost money by his attempted corner of gold.'

"There is not a shadow of excuse for either statement. Neither myself nor the bank of which I am president has at any time hoarded gold. On the contrary, during a threatened alarm in 1894, we voluntarily delivered to the assistant treasurer of the United States \$500,000 in gold in exchange for United States notes.

"Two million five hundred thousand dollars will cover the utmost of gold the bank has possessed at any time. Its cash reserves are usually about one-half gold—say \$1,500,000.

"Unless you intend to malign me, you will afford this denial equal prominence in your journal with the mistaken editorial to which it refers. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

The Times published Mr. St. John's letter under protest, and attempts to sneak out of its responsibility for the unwarranted slander by claiming "it had only stated what the eastern newspapers had said." Mr. St. John is known to be a man of heart, brain and character, and is as fearless as he is capable, and although "a millionaire banker," he sees wreck and ruin ahead for the masses if we follow much farther the leadership of the single gold standard advocates, the gamblers, and stock and bond manipulators.

THERE is no doubt of the fact. Recent developments go to show that Mr. Cleveland's policy is to rule or ruin the Democratic party and believing this we think the only safe thing for the party to do is to sever its connection with Clevelandism. The gold-standard element in the Democratic party have shown by their bolting the party nominees in Kentucky, and the prophecy of such political hybrids as Riley Hall in Missouri that they do not intend to support candidates that favor free silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, or that none such can be elected in this state, which amounts to the same thing as a threatened bolt. Counting the gold-standard Democrats in this state as Democrats, the party is as strange or stranger in Missouri to-day than ever before. Why, then, should any nominee of the party be defeated at the polls? It can only be done through a bolt or a failure to vote. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that those who make these predictions of defeat are outlining their course of conduct in case nominations are made that are not of their choice. We do not believe that the Democratic party has anything to hope for from the gold-standard element which profess to be Democrats. They can out-bull John Bull himself when it comes to bluff, but a few ignominious defeats will take that disposition all out of them, and these they are sure to have unless they change their tactics.

MANY inventions of the present era seem to be but the re-discovery of ancient ones or the re-adaptation of principles known for ages. On the Assyrian slabs, and more than one old European fresco is seen the paddle-wheel for boats. The bicycle seems to have been known in China more than two hundred years ago; and the velocipede was seen in Europe even earlier. On a pane of the ancient painted glass in the old church at Stoke Pogis, England, may be seen the representation of a young man astride of one of these machines. He has the air of a rider who has introduced a novelty, and is the object of unbounded admiration of a multitude of witnesses.—New Ideas.

THE BOND BILL.

The bond bill for the relief of the treasury passed the lower house of congress Dec. 28th by a vote of 170 to 136. The bill, as passed, amends the resumption act so as to permit the issue of 3 per cent. coin bonds, redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government and payable in 15 years with the specific proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for the reissue of greenbacks, and providing that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the subtreasuries and depositories of the United States. The bond issue is to be in denominations of \$20 and upwards, the amount not to exceed \$50,000,000.

This bill for the issue of \$50,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds is said to be the pet scheme of Speaker Reed, of the house, who is also a Republican possibility for president. The vote on this bill stood 170 for and 136 against, which shows a division among the Republican members, 45 of whom voted against it. All the Democrats except one and all the Populists voted against the measure.

The principal Democratic argument against the bill was that it would increase the burdens of a people already tax-ridden, and would tend to legalize a series of usurpations of power by the secretary of the treasury. If the secretary would use his discretion and redeem notes in silver, the gold raids on the treasury would soon stop, and new hope would be infused into the Democratic party, now crushed by the financial policy of the administration.

The Republicans, who favored the measure, said the passing of such a bill was necessary in order to meet deficiencies in the treasury, caused by a reckless Democratic administration, and to maintain the national credit.

The Democrats and opponents of the bill generally argued that there was no deficiency in the treasury; that there was a cash balance to the credit of the government of \$175,000,000—a sum sufficient to meet all the current demands. It took a hard fight on the part of the speaker and his friends to carry the measure through, notwithstanding it was agreed upon in a Republican caucus. The bill will no doubt be defeated in the senate, where the silver men will insist upon using the silver coin now in the treasury and the coinage of the \$53,000,000 of silver bullion before an interest-bearing bond of any kind shall be issued.

TURKISH TROUBLES.

Turkish authorities have, so far, paid no attention to the protests of professedly civilized (to say nothing of them as Christian) nations against the indiscriminate murder of the Christians, of Armenia. No decisive steps have yet been taken by the allied powers to put a stop to these Turkish atrocities. A dispatch from Constantinople of Dec. 28th, says that at Arabkir recently there were 2,000 Christians murdered, and that out of 2,000 houses belonging to Christians fully three-fourths were burned, and in the remaining houses there were huddled together thousands of survivors, who were living on the refuse grain rescued from their burned houses.

Thousands of Armenian Christians have been forced to accept Mohammedanism at the point of the sword. Christian women without number have been carried off to the harems of the Turks and Kurds. Theopathy of Europe and America, so far as these governments are concerned, is almost as surprising as the cruelty of the Turks. Unless there is intervention on the part of some stronger power and that very soon there will be no Armenians left to participate in any reform of the Turkish government, which the powers have been talking about enforcing. The Turkish government is said to be bankrupt, and on that account could not successfully resist any demand made upon it by any government of superior power and financial strength; but just at this juncture it is reported that the Rothschilds have agreed to loan Turkish authorities two millions of pounds sterling to help them over their financial straits.

The Kansas City Smelter company shipped 1,600 ounces of gold to New York last week. It will go from New York to Europe. The Times says the Kansas City Smelter company is now turning out 50 ounces of gold daily.

CHEWING GUM.

Dr. Cyrus W. Edson in the Boston Globe estimates the aggregate cost of chewing gum in the United States to be \$20,000,000.

There are, he says, at least five immense chewing gum factories in this country, besides innumerable insignificant firms.

One company alone sells \$5,000,000 worth every year, including, of course, the quantity exported. This is as much money as all the Christian denominations in the United States spend annually for foreign and domestic missions. We spend \$8,000,000 more yearly to purchase chewing gum than we pay for the support of the clergy of all creeds.

The entire revenue received by the government from taxing fermented liquors only exceeds the cost of chewing gum by \$3,000,000. The cost of chewing gum is greater by \$9,000,000 than the entire expense of running the prisons, courts, hospitals, police force, etc., of the City of New York. The habit is increasing at such a rate that Americans bid fair to become a race of enormous facial development.

Chewing gum, says the doctor, will be a national characteristic as football is our national game, and clever slang is our native speech. Twenty-five per cent. of the 75,000,000 Americans are already addicted to the habit, and they chew openly, defiantly on the public highways and some of them even at church.

The finance bill that passed the lower house of congress last week is not satisfactory to President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle for the reason, it is alleged, that it does not commit the government to the extreme of gold monometallism, and denominated in the bonds. The bill is also objectionable to a majority of the members of the senate, because it proposes to issue interest-bearing bonds and thus increase the public debt when there is plenty of money in the treasury to meet all current liabilities. In consequence of the wide difference between the administration and congress, the probabilities are that nothing will be done by congress, and that the administration will, in the near future, issue \$100,000,000 more of gold bonds, a thing that no body, it seems, outside the president and his cabinet, wants done. If the congress, of the United States, had more than a tow-string backbone, the law authorizing the issuing of such bonds at the option of the secretary of the treasury would have long since been repealed.

At a meeting of the board of curators of the state university last week, besides the routine work it was decided to add two new subjects to the course of the summer school of sciences. These will be physiology and physical geography. N. F. Murray, of Holt county, was employed to deliver a series of lectures in the farmers' course in the college of agriculture and mechanical arts. A resolution of thanks to Congressman Tracy, of Springfield, was adopted for his efforts in introducing and securing the passage of the bill by which 25,000 additional acres of land will be secured from the government for the benefit of the college of agriculture and mechanical arts. The discontinuance of the sale of land belonging to the university was ordered. The executive board was authorized to appoint a professor of Chemistry to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Gibson.

SPAIN has not yet succeeded in conquering Cuba, and from present appearances is not likely to do so in the near future. Extensive preparations were made, a large army was equipped in Spain and sent to Cuba months ago, but it has made little advancement toward conquering a peace. The insurgents are still there in force sufficient to hold the Spaniards in check, but no decisive battles have yet been fought. A grand demonstration was made at Havana last week in honor of General Campos, commander of the Spanish forces, but at the time Gomez, the commander of the insurgents, with a large force was menacing the city and keeping its inhabitants in a state of alarm. In the meantime it is said the insurgents are destroying a vast amount of property on the sugar plantations which, we suppose, belong to government sympathizers.

LAWSON, the bright 15-year-old son of Judge McFarlane, of the supreme court, died at Jefferson City last Monday of appendicitis. His remains were taken to Mexico for interment.

A LATE dispatch from Dexter, Mo., announces the finding of gold, or something very much like gold, in Stoddard county in large quantities on the land of a poor farmer.

JAMES F. M'ADOW, a mantel dealer and a resident of Kansas City since 1866, died suddenly of heart failure in Kansas City last Monday. He was a classmate of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, who passed away not long since.

A HEAVY gale that traveled in some places at the rate of 75 miles per hour, struck portions of Ohio last Monday and went East to the Atlantic coast and north to the lakes, accompanied by a rapid fall in the temperature. In New York the cold wave brought down the temperature to 32 degrees below zero.

It has been known for some time that graves in the principal cemeteries, of St. Joseph, were being robbed, and this fact, coupled with extensive grave robberies at Topeka, Kansas, with the sanction of the medical school located there, has put the St. Joseph authorities on the watch, and they are now having the cemeteries patrolled by armed guards, who are instructed to shoot to kill if they see any unusual demonstration.

It looks now as though Rev. J. T. M. Johnson, of Jefferson City, and a score or more of other ministers who fled charges against Minister Terrill, our representative at Constantinople, accompanied by a request to the president that he recall Mr. Terrill, were greatly at fault in their estimate of the man. It has since transpired that not a single American life has been sacrificed in Armenia, while Englishmen and others have been beaten and murdered without redress, which would not have been the case had Mr. Terrill not been watchful of the interests of Americans residing in Armenia.

A SINGULAR case of a man's conscience troubling him and causing him to make restitution for an evil deed committed 36 years ago is reported from Wyandotte, Kansas. In 1859 David Crockett Boggs was tax-collector of Wyandotte county. During that year he disappeared, together with \$5,000, the sum of his shortage as such collector. A personal friend named Thos. J. Barker paid the money and kept the matter secret. After leaving Wyandotte, Boggs went into the Confederate army and served with Forrest. Subsequently he went to Colorado where he accumulated a large fortune by dealing in cattle; but his conscience troubled him and to relieve himself of the burden he came to Wyandotte last week, met his old friend, Barker, and squared accounts with him. David Crockett Boggs is a son of Hon. L. W. Boggs, who was governor of Missouri in 1834-1836, and who died in Oregon during the late war.

SOME people have an idea that the U. S. treasury notes have always been redeemed in gold. A recent discussion in the senate shows that such is not the case. The first treasury notes redeemed in gold was done by Secretary Foster in 1891. Mr. Hill, the senator from Oregon, asked: "Have not all the secretaries of the treasury redeemed greenbacks in gold since 1879?" "Greenbacks were never presented," said Mr. Cockrell. "There was no demand for gold and that can be shown by the record. The senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) since that time proposed to redeem and retire every one of those greenbacks with silver dollars, and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposed to substitute for the greenbacks silver notes, and in addition to that I want to say that Mr. Carlisle, Jan. 21st, 1895, stated before the house committee on appropriations that if in the beginning the secretary of the treasury had exercised his discretion of paying in silver or gold it would have operated well and would have been of great benefit." Senator Cockrell said further: "I repeat that no secretary of the treasury until October, 1891, ever yielded the option to the holders of United States notes. The option was never given to the holder till 1891." From which we conclude that Mr. Harrison's administration is responsible for starting the payment of gold obligations exclusively where coin, silver or gold would have answered the purpose, and that Mr. Cleveland's administration is responsible for perpetuating this ruinous custom.